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August 1975

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

July 30	Helsinki	Summit Conference on Security and Cooperation (CSCE). Thirty-five heads of state representing the United States, Canada and every European state except Albania will gather for the finale of two years of laborious diplomatic negotiations in Geneva. For Soviet leader Brezhnev, the summit will be the culmination of almost a decade of efforts to obtain recognition of Soviet gains in Europe during World War II. One of the key issues in the document concerns the inviolability of national borders. More sensitive issues for the communists include family reunification, the right to emigrate and opening of cultural contacts. While none of the provisions of the summit declarations are binding, we should be alert to any infringements of them by the Soviets or other unfriendly states.
Summer	Tehran	Regional Narcotics Control Conference of Colombo Plan Countries. Co-sponsored by the government of Iran and the Colombo Plan countries, this conference is a followup to the successful joint ASEAN-Colombo Plan conference in Bangkok last year. It will concentrate on the enforcement aspects of drug control efforts. Such regional conferences and other forms of cooperation between countries merit maximum publicity.
July or August	Manila	ASEAN Narcotics Conference.
Late August	Lima	Non-aligned Foreign Ministers Meeting. Both North and South Korea have applied for formal membership in the non-aligned movement. The conference has been given high priority by both Koreas as an indication of voting patterns at the UN.

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where the Korea question will be on the agenda. Last year at the UN a coalition of non-aligned and communist states came within one vote of passing a resolution calling for the end to the US and UN roles in South Korea. The same group of states was also successful in ousting South Africa. In addition, the foreign ministers will consider measures against Israel, including the implementation of sanctions, dismissal from the UN, etc. The meeting will also work out the agenda for the fifth non-aligned summit conference in Sri Lanka in 1976.

September 2-12

New York

Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Raw Materials and Development. As president of the UN General Assembly, Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika will have a dominating role at this session which is likely to become a propaganda forum for the Algerians and other radical states. Algeria was the principal initiator of last year's special session which evoked a confrontation between the LDC's and the developed countries over the Third World call for a new international economic order.

September 5-7

Havana

International Conference of Solidarity with Puerto Rico, sponsored by the World Peace Council.

September 16-  
December 18

New York

UN General Assembly, 30th Session. There are a number of troublesome issues which are likely to come before the Assembly. North and South Vietnam will apply for admission; it is expected that North Korea will attempt to gain a seat at the expense of South Korea. Radical Arab states have also indicated they intend to lobby for the expulsion of Israel. They had their first success recently when, at a preparatory meeting for the UN Habitat Conference in Vancouver, a resolution was passed recommending that Israel be barred from the conference.

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September 24	Vienna	Meeting of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). High on the agenda will be the determination of price hikes of oil which go into effect in October. OPEC has put its client nations on notice that prices could rise as much as thirty percent. Aid from OPEC nations to the LDC's continues to be disappointing, despite the former's generous promises. Also, those countries who gave strong support to OPEC in various international forums are openly complaining that they have been hurt badly by the increase in oil prices and have very little to show for their support. African countries point out that eighty-five percent of the population of the Sahel countries are Muslim, but thus far one hundred percent of the drought aid has come from non-Muslims.
October 9	Lima	First Latin American Congress of Journalists. Sponsored by the Peruvian government and the communist front International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), the congress will undoubtedly have a strong Third World, anti-US flavor. According to Lima press reports, any hemisphere country except Canada and the US may send up to eight journalists. Special invitations have been issued to newsmen from Portugal, Spain, North Korea and North Vietnam.
October	USSR	250th Anniversary Celebration of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. After issuing invitations to foreign scientists throughout the world, the Soviet government cancelled last year's jubilee celebrations to avoid politically embarrassing questions about its treatment of Soviet scientists who lost their jobs after applying to emigrate. Although it is not known if foreign scientists will be invited to this gathering, Jewish scientists hope to hold a conference of their own to advertise their plight.

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October 17-19

Copenhagen

Sakharov Hearings on Soviet Repression of Human Rights. The purpose of these hearings is to focus on the continuing repression of human rights in the USSR, with particular reference to psychiatric hospitals and special prisons for political crimes. Survivors of these institutions will testify on violations of international human rights in Soviet prison camps. A number of prominent scholars, writers and other public figures will serve as honorary committee members for the hearings.

Late 1975

Havana

First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. One of the major reasons for the Congress is to ratify the new Cuban constitution, which will formally institutionalize the Cuban CP as the ruling party of the country. There are rumors that Castro will give up his Prime Minister's job to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, long known as Moscow's man. Castro would retain his position as Secretary-general of the Party, thereby maintaining political control of the country.

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